

SANGAMO JOURNAL.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, AUGUST 5, 1842.

S.FRANCIS, EDITOR.

VOL. X.—NO. 50.—WHOLE NO. 570.

Remarks of Mr. Stuart, of Illinois (in part,) in reply to the Remarks of Mr. Gwin, in relation to State Banks, &c., delivered in Committee of the Whole House of Representatives, June, 1842.

Mr. STUART rose and addressed the Chair as follows:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Before I proceed to the general remarks upon the bill now before the Committee, I wish to notice some remarks which fell from the member from Mississippi, (Mr. Gwin,) and from the member from Ohio (Mr. Weller.) Both of these gentlemen alluded to the melancholy depression which exists every where in the business of the country, and both attributed that depression to the evil effects of the State bank system.

It is but too true that the condition of the country is far from being prosperous. In a time of profound national peace, during years of exuberant production of the soil, amid peace, health and plenty, there has fallen upon us a sad depression of business of every kind, an embarrassment in all the departments of trade, destructive to social happiness beyond all parallel. Under such circumstances, this state of things must have been produced by some potent cause. It has not been brought upon us by war, pestilence or famine. Far from this. It has happened amid times when a kind Providence was scattering over and around us all the elements of wealth, prosperity and happiness. We must seek that cause in some great and cardinal error in the social system, some error in our legislation, by which the arm of our industry has been paralyzed, and the energies of our enterprise unstrung.

The evidences of this melancholy and unfortunate condition, to which the whole country has been brought, are thick all around us. It is evidenced by the indebtedness of individuals throughout the community, in the indebtedness of the States, and the General Government itself. It is manifested by the derangement of the currency and exchanges of the country; and, worst of all, by that want of confidence and almost despair, pervading the whole country, which finds no security in the present and no hope in the future.

It is often the case, sir, that the best guide for the future may be found in the experience of the past. This truth will justify a short investigation of the causes which have brought about the deplorable state of things to which allusion has been made. The gentleman from Mississippi said that the embarrassments of the country were attributable mainly to the expansions of State bank paper. I concur with that gentleman, and believe that the great first cause to which we owe most if not all of our present sad disasters may be traced to excessive issues of State bank paper. This will be proved by the table to which I would refer, showing the increase of banks, bank capital, &c., commencing in the year 1830, when the war was first commenced on the United States Bank, and terminating with the year 1837, when the State bank system approached its crisis.

Statement showing the capital and condition of the State Banks in 1830, and the increase of State Banks, their capital, loans and deposits, and liabilities from 1830 to 1837.

Year.	No. of Banks	Capital	Deposits	Bills.	Liabilities
1830	229	\$61,000,000	\$61,000,000	\$65,500,000	\$117,000,000
1831	505	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$41,000,000
1832	668	\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$45,000,000
1833	824	\$30,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$50,000,000
1834	981	\$35,000,000	\$35,000,000	\$35,000,000	\$55,000,000
1835	1,039	\$40,000,000	\$40,000,000	\$40,000,000	\$60,000,000
1836	1,097	\$45,000,000	\$45,000,000	\$45,000,000	\$65,000,000
1837	1,155	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$70,000,000

The above table shows that, in seven years the number of State Banks was more than doubled, with a corresponding increase of capital stock, loans and liabilities. The item of loans in the above table but for strikingly demonstrates the very large and rapid accumulation of debt contracted during that period by the country with those institutions.

The consequences which followed this excessive issue of State bank paper are too vivid in the minds of all to require repetition here. There was immediately an overaction in all the departments of trade: the banks issued their money freely to every eager applicant: wild speculation and over-trading, guided by no judgment but by the suggestions of a wild and drunken fancy, were the certain but fatal results. Under these suggestions, towns and cities sprung up in the wild haunts of the forest, and canals and rail-roads stretched in fancy's fairy view where the white man's foot had scarcely trod, and linking together great cities, which loomed only on the vision of the future. Lands and property of every description thus furnished an undoubted circulating medium for the business of the country, that national bank was fulfilling to adipose all the country was floating upon a sea of wealth. What wonder is it that, under such circumstances, immense debts were contracted with the banks, with the merchant, and in every form by which the desire for luxury and show could be gratified, and the thirst for wealth suddenly accumulated, could be fed?

But it would have been fortunate for us if the delusive illusions thus created had involved only individuals in the bondage of debt. The same causes which operated thus on individuals hurried communities, cities and States, into wild and visionary schemes of internal improvement, which have fixed upon them a load of debt, hanging like an incubus upon the hopes and energies of the people.

It needs no argument, sir, to prove that this over-trading, this rage for speculation, this madly rushing of the States into giant schemes of internal improvement, were born about and were the consequence of this excessive issue of State bank paper which the above table displays. If a single doubt should remain on this subject, it will be removed, I think, by a careful examination and comparison of the above table with those to which reference will now be made. This comparison will show that, year by year, and in the same proportion as the issue of State bank paper increased, there was also a corresponding increase of the imports of foreign goods, of the sales of public lands, and in the same proportion did the States increase their indebtedness by the issue of State bonds.

The imports of foreign goods were as fol-

lows:

Year.	No. of Banks	Capital	Deposits	Bills.	Liabilities
1830	229	\$61,000,000	\$61,000,000	\$65,500,000	\$117,000,000
1831	505	103,191,124	133,800	148,885,742	180,290,205
1832	668	101,129,205	139,000	148,885,742	180,359,023
1833	824	105,415,311	137	149,359,317	180,359,317

This table shows an increase, in the six years of bank expansion, of one hundred and nineteen millions of dollars, and an increase *pari passu* for each year with the increase of bank issue, and a falling off from this of forty-nine millions in 1837, when the banks suspended.

The following table will show the effect of this excessive expansion of State bank paper in the sales of the public lands during the same years:

Year.	No. of Banks	Capital	Deposits	Bills.	Liabilities
1830	229	\$61,000,000	\$61,000,000	\$65,500,000	\$117,000,000
1831	505	48,500,000	139,000	245,715,739	180,290,205
1832	668	48,500,000	139,000	245,715,739	180,359,023
1833	824	48,500,000	137	245,715,739	180,359,317

An increase in three years of twenty-one millions of dollars, and an increase for each year in proportion as the State Banks expanded.

Particular attention is now invited to the following table, showing the increase of the debts, which exhibit similar results to those of the above tables. It commences with the year 1820, prior to which time, comparatively, no debt had been contracted by the States:

Table showing the increase of State debts.

Year.	No. of Banks	Capital	Deposits	Bills.	Liabilities
1820	1	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
1821	2	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1822	3	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1823	4	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1824	5	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1825	6	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1826	7	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1827	8	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1828	9	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1829	10	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1830	11	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1831	12	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1832	13	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1833	14	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1834	15	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1835	16	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1836	17	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1837	18	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1838	19	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1839	20	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1840	21	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1841	22	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1842	23	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1843	24	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1844	25	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1845	26	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1846	27	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1847	28	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1848	29	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1849	30	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1850	31	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1851	32	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1852	33	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1853	34	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1854	35	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1855	36	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1856	37	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1857	38	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1858	39	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1859	40	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1860	41	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1861	42	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1862	43	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1863	44	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1864	45	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1865	46	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1866	47	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1867	48	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1868	49	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1869	50	1,000,000	1,000,000		

THE JOURNAL.



SPRINGFIELD, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1842.

THE ELECTION.

We have but few returns; but we judge we are beaten all round. In counties where the whigs had decided majorities, our friends ran sometimes as high as three sets of candidates for the Legislature, and as a matter of course were beaten,—besides the policy pursued by them had a very adverse effect upon other portions of our ticket. Generally our opponents seemed to understand what they were about, and made the most of the divisions they created amongst us.—In Morgan county, for instance, the whigs had only seven candidates!

By another week we shall be able to give some definite returns.

Sangamon county elects a full whig representation—and gives about 371 majority for Duncan and Henderson. Menard, whig representative and the district loco foco senator. Christian, loco Representative, and the district, perhaps, a whig senator. Montgomery, probably a loco representative.—Cass, whig representative. Peoria, locos succeeded, near 200 majority. Shelby, loco majority of 400. Madison, entire whig representation, and Duncan and Henderson about 500 majority. Macoupin, one whig and one "independent." Two whig Reps. in Scott; two in Tazewell; one in Logan; one in Jersey; Green loco, 400 majority; McLean, one whig, one loco; Macoupin, one loco; Coles, delegation all loco, Duncan 500 majority.

As soon as we obtain definite returns we shall issue a bulletin. Some of the above statements are founded on rumor.

MR. STUART'S SPEECH.

The Speech of Mr. Stuart, furnishes an irrefutable statement of the causes which have brought upon the country its present distresses. We command it to the attention of the reader; and when done with the paper containing it, please hand it over to your neighbor.

MR. CLAY'S LEXINGTON SPEECH.

We shall give this speech in our next week's paper, if possible.

FROM NAUVOO.

Some days ago Joe Smith got up a large meeting at Nauvoo, for the purpose of *White-washing* himself. A resolution was proposed making out Joe all sorts of a moral and pious man, which was voted for by all present except four or five. Orson Pratt gave his reasons for his negative vote. They relate, as we understand, to the attempted outrages upon his wife by the impostor.—His speech was of great length, and was replied to by the Prophet and several of his apostles. We hope he will furnish a copy of it for the public eye.

Joe's scheme of procuring the votes of his followers, charging him with possessing and practising a great many virtues, reminds us of Bonaparte's remarks in reference to his election as Emperor of France by the French people.—Speaking of the votes of the sailors and officers of the navy, he is reported to have said, that he wished the election perfectly free, but he should take care that those who voted against him should be shot. Precise Joe's position. He is willing his followers should be perfectly free; but they must act precisely in accordance with his wishes, or he will have them turned out of his church and their reputations (dearer to them than life) destroyed.

From the State Register, of July 29.

"We have been informed that not a single copy of the Sangamo Journal has been sent to Hancock county for the last four weeks."

In relation to this matter, we annex the following affidavit:

State of Illinois, Sangamon County.

"I, John H. Hill, being a citizen, deposit and say, that he is a well known, active, deposit and say, the Sangamo Journal, and that he has for the last four weeks regularly put up and directed the Sangamo Journal to all the subscribers thereto, living in Hancock County, Illinois, and that they have been regularly received in the Post office, and to the number of other persons, and have been sent to other persons residing in said county, and further that this deposit is not, JAMES L. HILL,

"Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of July, 1842, N. W. THOMPSON, Clerk Co. Comr. Court, Sangamon County, Illinois.

We are informed at the Post Office in this city that the papers in question were regularly deposited there, and as regularly forwarded from thence.

WHEAT.

The Chicago American of July 28, quotes wheat at 75 to 80 cents per bushel. In St. Louis on the 30th, it was worth 40 cents.—The Cincinnati Gazette of the 27th quotes wheat at 45 to 50.

The Washington Temperance Society of this city will hold a meeting on Monday night next, at the Methodist Church, at half past 7 o'clock. J. C. DOREXUS, Esq., is expected to deliver an address.

Another "leasing of water-power," at Ottawa, is to take place on the 21st of September.

The Post-Master General has rescinded the order reducing Post Master's commissions.

CONGRESS.—On the 23d, the bill making appropriations for the navy, which had come back from the Senate with amendments increasing the amount of appropriations, was taken up; after debate the amendments were generally non-concurred in. The new tariff bill was reported back to the Senate with amendments, on the 21st, and was made the special order of the day for Monday the 25th.

The Negotiation.—The National Intelligencer of the 23d ult., has the following:

"To what was stated in yesterday's paper of the agreement of the ministers of Great Britain and the United States, and of the commissioners of Massachusetts, as far as concerned the North-western boundary, it is now the way of New Orleans for Vicksburg. It is the general opinion that the dispatches require our Minister of Mexico, [Gen. Thompson] to take a prompt and efficient course to sustain our national rights and character with the republic of Mexico.

MEXICO AND THE U. STATES.

Some time since a letter from the Mexican Secretary of State to this government, was published in the newspapers, arrogant, if not insulting in its tone. The Senate of the United States immediately called upon the President, by resolution, for all the late correspondence with the Mexican government. The call was answered on the 13th ult., and the correspondence on that day was read in the Senate. The National Intelligencer gives the following summary of the main points of this correspondence:

The answer of Mr. Webster, which is before our readers at large, is a very able and complete, but calm exposure of the folly of what the Mexican Minister alleges against the faith and the unity of our public demeanor towards his Government.

This exposure rests on two main points:—1st, the justice, moderation, and even indulgence of our conduct towards Mexico; 2dly, the gross wrongfulness of her acts and the violence of her language towards us.

The Secretary shows, in the masterly manner of which he is so capable, that the acts of which Mexico complains are not such as to warrant her displeasure; that these are indeed acts of such an occurrence whatever, and have not been advised of any difficulty existing between the church and myself in any legal manner. It is true that I have been pretty roughly handled in the *Conservation of Saints*, for what offence, I know not; but I have sometimes thought, I might (in the providence and great wisdom of) have been selected as a *SCAPE GOAT*, to carry the sins of OTHERS.

I have for a long time desired that some friend would inform me for what purpose that *scandalous* attacks have, at several times, been made on myself, in connection with Mr. Rigdon, but have at last concluded as above. I will, however, leave all for the public to decide when they shall both see and hear the testimony. I must acknowledge myself a traitor being and am not easily persuaded to surrender my rights to others. My father served in the war of the Revolution and finished not in the contest for *Freedom!* He shall not blush to hear that his son ever failed to maintain it. I say this with all due deference to *Prophets, Priests, Kings and Rulers*.

As to Bennet's party, and the conspiracy against this people, I only say *FUGG—NOT COUNTRY*. God forbid I should conspire to injure the innocent, and the law is all sufficient for the guilty, (if any there are.)

Since Gen. Bennett's withdrawal from the church, I have understood that a *Resolution* has been passed prohibiting all withdrawals from the church; so if a member wishes to withdraw, he must be expelled and published to the world; this I believe is now the statute of the Church. I now take the opportunity to say to ALL men, before my Maker, that I neither desire, nor consider myself, any longer a member of said Church of Latter Day Saints. If necessary, I shall give my reasons for withdrawal at some future time, if not, I shall remain silent.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

GEO. W. ROBINSON.

CENTURY PLANT, OR AMERICAN ALOE.

One of these splendid plants has now reached a great size in the Green House of Mr. Van Rensselaer of Albany. A portion of the root has been removed to give it room for expansion, as it often grows to the height of twenty-five feet before it blooms. This plant has been in the Van Rensselaer family about seventy-five years, but its season of blooming depends upon its rapid growth, rather than a centennial flowering as is represented. The leaves are thick, fleshy and succulent. Branches issue from every side, forming a sort of pyramid of greenish yellow flowers, standing erect, and in thick clusters at every joint. It is represented as gorgeous and beautiful, but yet insignificant compared with a flowering tree found in the island of Ceylon. It is thus described by an eye-witness:—

"The body of the tree is 60 feet high, and straight as a ship's mast, without limb or leaf, but supporting at the top an immense tuft of leaves, each of which is ten or twelve feet long. The stalks of these leaves clasp the body of the tree and incline outward, the leaves bending over in a graceful curve. The vast crown of evergreens is of itself very grand, but when the tree is about fifty years old, there rises from its center a tall, slender, branching stem, gradually enlarges, until at length bears a bold, open flower, twelve feet in diameter, appears over the elevated tuft of leaves as a gorgeous diamond on the head, of this queen of the forest. The tree never blooms but once, and does not long survive this grand display of magnificence."

—The public will learn with great satisfaction, that Col. Robinson has sufficient independence and regard for the best interest of himself and his fellow man, to withdraw from the Mormon church. So well do the public now appreciate the character of Joe Smith and the leaders of the church devoted to him, that no leading man can well remain attached to them but he must suffer in character with the community. We doubt not that the re are many well meaning men attached to the church, who are not in the service of their leaders, but are duped and deceived.

He denies any violation towards Mexico on our part of the obligations of national law.—That such is the fact, is abundantly shown by the absence of all complaint except the totally unfounded ones as to Texas. He insists on the uniform kindness and courtesy which we have observed towards Mexico, in the midst even of fifteen years of continual national wrongs to us. He proceeds to examine and answer the three principal causes of hostility now alleged: 1st, That public meetings had been held amongst us in favor of Texas; 2d, That aid had been furnished to Texas by volunteers from this country; 3d, That arms and munitions of war had been supplied to Texas by persons in this country.

He trust that Col. Robinson will lay his "testimony" before the public. Surely there should be no secrets in the policy or acts of the leaders of a church of Latter Day Saints that cannot with propriety be revealed.

As a son of one of the actors in our glorious revolution, we have a right to anticipate, that while he throws off the shackles of "Prophets, Priests, Kings and Rulers," he will give the "testimony," or reasons that have led him to adopt a cause which has raised him in the estimation of the public, and placed him in a position to be of much service to the community.

We trust that Col. Robinson will lay his "testimony" before the public. Surely there should be no secrets in the policy or acts of the leaders of a church of Latter Day Saints that cannot with propriety be revealed.

As the second complaint, he replies that, notoriety, it is by private persons, and not by the Government, that those supplies of arms and munitions are sent. Of such furnishing "contraband of war," forfeiture of the property, he insists, is the only consequence, under national law; nor does it at all affect the amicable relations with the Government whose private citizens only are concerned in such acts."

—Another "leasing of water-power," at Ottawa, is to take place on the 21st of September.

The Post-Master General has rescinded the order reducing Post Master's commissions.

CONGRESS.—On the 23d, the bill making appropriations for the navy, which had come back from the Senate with amendments increasing the amount of appropriations, was taken up; after debate the amendments were generally non-concurred in. The new tariff bill was reported back to the Senate with amendments, on the 21st, and was made the special order of the day for Monday the 25th.

We observe in eastern papers, that government has sent an express to Mexico with which is itself so numerous, that the following:

"To what was stated in yesterday's paper of the agreement of the ministers of Great Britain and the United States, and of the commissioners of Massachusetts, as far as concerned the North-western boundary, it is now the way of New Orleans for Vicksburg. It is the general opinion that the dispatches require our Minister of Mexico, [Gen. Thompson] to take a prompt and efficient course to sustain our national rights and character with the republic of Mexico.

It is easy enough to keep the rattlesnake from a person's bed at night while sleeping on the prairie. By placing a hair *lariat* or rope around their neck, and then driving a sharp spike through the rattlesnake's head, it will not bite you. But this is no good way to kill the animal.

Mr. A. would venture to say that we should not have been six months at war with the large numbers of them."

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1842.

MR. ADAMS—MEXICO, AND OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The Florida Armed Occupation Bill as I occasion to write to you pending the discussion, give rise to an interesting debate upon many topics foreign to the subject. Mr. Adams' remarks are too important to be passed by with a mere reference to his name as taking part in the debate. I therefore send you an abstract of his speech which is not very long and which is very characteristic.

The bill being in committee of the whole and several gentleman having addressed the committee for and against the measure,

Mr. Adams said he meant to be very short; not, however, because the matter of debate was not abundant, but precisely because it was. He hoped the bill would be laid aside; but if not, and it was to be discussed in its details, he should have a good deal to say.

On the bill itself, the gentleman from Kentucky and from South Carolina, (Messrs. Pope and Holmes) had opened sources of debate which brought up our whole policy, foreign and domestic, of peace and war; and converted into a question such a debate might run, the mere title of the bill suggested matter of ample discussion. It was a bill for the protection of the Territory of Florida; yes, for protection. Protection of what? For a fortnight past the walls of House had resounded with tones of horror at the very word protection! Gentlemen could not away with it.

And to whom had the bill lately passed, and to which such strenuous opposition had been made— to whom, he asked, did that bill extend protection?

To a large portion of the population of this Union; and in that case the consequence was very like to follow which Hume said would have followed had Henry V. and his successors succeeded in retaining the British conquests in France, viz, that the seat of Government would be transferred,

Hume said it would have been transferred from London to Paris, and that England would

have become comparatively depopulated and converted into a province of France, which was no doubt true, and Mr. A. feared that if we conquered Mexico the seat of our Government would be transferred to that fertile and delightful country, as much richer and more powerful by nature than our own.

But a contest with Mexico would have other consequences than the sweeping away of our commerce by Mexican privateers. Any man worthy of the name of statesman, any one capable of looking further than a mere war with Mexico, could not fail to see that the necessary and the immediate consequence of such a war must be war with Great Britain. It would immediately follow. And this was but one small portion of the wars now impending in the four quarters of the world—which were in a political ferment more dangerous than that of the ingredients in the witches cauldron in Macbeth. Let every wise and reflecting man lay this to heart, and look to the consequences. But, Mr. A. would not enlarge—at least not at present: should the debate go on and the yeas and nays be ordered upon the bill he should have a good deal to say.

But a contest with Mexico would have other consequences than the sweeping away of our commerce by Mexican privateers. Any man worthy of the name of statesman, any one capable of looking further than a mere war with Mexico, could not fail to see that the necessary and the immediate consequence of such a war must be war with Great Britain. It would immediately follow. And this was but one small portion of the wars now impending in the four quarters of the world—which were in a political ferment more dangerous than that of the ingredients in the witches cauldron in Macbeth. Let every wise and reflecting man lay this to heart, and look to the consequences. But, Mr. A. would not enlarge—at least not at present: should the debate go on and the yeas and nays be ordered upon the bill he should have a good deal to say.

In the mean time, believing that the bill would not answer its professed purpose, but that after it had done all it could do, the people of Florida would need more protection still;

and believing that it was in the power of the Executive, without any action on the part of Congress further than the act of appropriation to purchase (if purchased it must be) a piece with these Indians for far less money—and Mr. A. had certainly rather buy Indians than our own citizens—he must vote against the bill.

Give him one half of what this bill proposed to give away, and he would answer for getting every Indian to leave the Territory before the first of January. The Territory should be swept of every Indian. Our true policy was not to extirpate these Indians, and not to go into costly plans to protect the people of Florida against them; it was to negotiate with them, and he would be a poor negotiator indeed who but with \$1,000,000 could not purchase the removal of eighty Indians.

In a voice. That is not in the title of the bill.

Mr. A. said the word protection was in the title of the House bill, through the bill of the Senate was rather more cautious. The Senate committee seemed to have been aware that the protection was not altogether the best in the world for Southern gentlemen to use.—[A laugh.] But there it stood in the title, on the head and front of the house bill—it was a bill for *protection*. Now, where was the constitutional distinction between protecting the people of Florida from some eighty Seminole Indians, at an expense of \$200,000 in the best lands in the world, and the protection of the honest industry of our own people, our own people, our own friends and relatives, ay, and of the Anglo-Saxon blood, [there was the rub] because they happened to reside at the North?

But Mr. A. would not pursue this subject, unless the committee refused to lay aside the bill.

What other object had the bill? The bill said it was "to provide for the armed occupation and settlement of the unsettled part of the peninsula of East Florida." Yes; we were to give way lands worth \$200,000 for the purpose of inviting, tempting, bribing, bribing men to come with their wives and children, to be destroyed either by the Indians or the yellow fever!

He confessed that the bill being for protection was no obstacle in his mind to its passage into a law. The people of Florida had better be protected in their persons and property—just as good a right as the people of Massachusetts, but to better. Protection was the correlative to allegiance, on all the principles of law; and when a Government declared, in regard to any portion of its people, that it would not protect them it absolved them, ipso facto, from the duty of allegiance. He had been voting millions for the last ten years for the protection of the people of Florida. The gentleman from New York (Mr. GRANGER) had said this had cost us twenty five millions; but that was not two-thirds of what we had spent upon it. He had given with an ungrudging hand, and his constituents were willing to pour out both blood and treasure to ten times the amount, if necessary, whether for the people of Florida, or the people of Alabama, or of Georgia; and, in fact, they had gone for these people far beyond mere protection. They had swept the country of every vestige of an Indian, and had given an enormous and fertile territory to their jurisdiction; and all this under color of defending them from the hostilities of the Indians.

He had said that his friend from Kentucky had opened a large field. He was now for protection, but how had he voted when it had been proposed to protect the manufacturers of iron, an article indispensable to us in war; and how especially had his friend from South Carolina voted? His friend said it was a bill not for protection but for revenue. Mr. A. had been amused, he could not but smile at his friend's excuse. Now, for his own part he was willing to vote for any honest bill for revenue and for protection too; but, as he understood, there was not the least chance that the fruit of all their labor would receive the ratification of the Executive. They had been told from what was held good authority that the President would sign no bill for revenue if it was passed with even the slightest intention of protection; so that as soon as the tariff bill was sent to him it was vetoed.

[A voice.] "What authority have you for saying that?"

Mr. A. did not profess to speak from authority, but a bird of the air had carried the matter. Individuals who were in strict communion at the White House had assured him that if the word protection was in the bill, we should have "VETO, AND DITTO, AND DITTO." [Roars of laughter.] And this as Mr. A. understood, was the reason why the gentleman from South Carolina had been so anxious to get the word into the title so as to ensure the ratification of the Executive. They had been told from what was held good authority that the President would sign no bill for revenue if it was

BORRS OF THE COLLIES.

The following shocking particulars of the manner in which the coal mines of England are worked, are given in a petition lately presented to the British Parliament, by Mr. Brotherton:

"The petitioner had occasion to visit many of the coal mines of Lancashire, where he has often been astonished to find great numbers of females employed, of ages varying from eight years and upwards. Their occupation is chiefly in pushing and drawing tubs or small wagons full of coal from the place where it is hewn down to the wagon ways. The coal is generally drawn along the wagon ways to the pit-mouth by ponies; but down the bays or boards (the passage running on the dip of the seam), which are often at considerable inclinations, sometimes as much as two feet in five, and very low, these animals cannot be employed, so women are made use of in their stead. At first view it is difficult to distinguish the sexes employed in a mine, since both, when dressed are clothed in rough miner's frocks and trowsers, and it was only by the exposure of the upper parts of their persons and their voices, that the petitioner first noticed the females blacked, and dressed as they were. The men, in deep mines, where the atmosphere is very hot, generally work without any other article of dress upon them than a slight nether garment. The employment of the females as stated, is in conveying the coals from the workings down to the wagon ways; each of them is provided with a stout belt fastened round the lower part of her waist, to the front of her waist, to the front of this is attached a strong chain, which fastens by a hook to the wagon or tub. When drawing the empty wagons or tubs up the inclined plane, the chain passes between the legs of the woman, who, creeping on her hands and arms, drags them up very steep inclinations, the whole length of the ways or boards. On pushing the laden wagons down the wagon-way, the chain is used in steadyng them.

Your petitioner will now give a narrative of a visit made by himself to a mine in the county of Lancashire, in the latter part of the month of September. He was dressed as a miner and went down into the pit in such a manner as to see the workings, such as they are generally carried on, and without the colliers or their employers being aware of his character as a visitor. The shaft was two hundred yards deep. About thirty boys and girls were employed; the former being of ages from eight to fourteen years of age. The boys were mostly engaged in driving the coal wagons. The girls were of ages varying from ten upwards and were engaged in the way already described. Your petitioner, after proceeding up the incline, went into a wide bay, where there were three persons, namely an old man about fifty years of age, and two young men. The coal was in this part entirely worked out. This bay was from eight to ten yards long, and no props or punches were used: the seam of the coal was near five feet in thickness.

Your petitioner entered into a conversation with the elder man, who was an intelligent person for his class, and remarked that the bay was very wide to be worked without props or punches being used. He replied, that it was perfectly safe, as the roof was good, and falls in the mine were not common.

While engaged in this conversation, a child not four years of age, crept out of the hole. The old man said that it was his son, and that he would not be fit for work for a year.

On your petitioner asking the father why he brought such an infant down into the pit, he replied that his wife and daughter all worked in the mine, and there was no body at home to take care of the child, so he brought him there to be out of harm's way. At this period, some pieces fell from the roof, which caused your petitioner again to remark that it was either not very safe, or there was a considerable quantity of fire damp escaping through it. The man stated that the roof was good, and after a few observations, your petitioner went down the incline about fifty yards to the waggon way. Here he was engaged in observing the women and girls pushing the tubs full of coal down, and dragging empty ones up the incline. The disgusting nature of the employment of poor creatures was bad enough of itself, but to hear the awful swearing, obscene conversation, and filthy songs, would make any person believe that he was in a land of savages, rather than in civilized England. Your petitioner had been in the place about five minutes, when a dull heavy sound was heard, the mine-shock, and some of the lights were blown out. In a moment all was still as death. This silence was not of more than a few moments duration, when several heavy sounds followed.

A cry now arose that a bay had fallen in, and a scene followed that defies description. The men prayed, the women howled and screamed, and some ran one way and some another, making towards the shaft. After a short lapse of time, some of the men proceeded to examine the bay which had fallen in, and found it was that which your petitioner had left but a few minutes before. The two young men, being near the side of it, had escaped, but the poor old man and his child had been crushed to death, and buried under some hundred tons of the roof.

Your petitioner is convinced that the employment of females in coal mines is to be attributed to the early ages at which children are introduced in such places by their parents. The parents having spent the most of their lives in mines, and being thoroughly accustomed to the scenes they witness, see no impropriety in them. The female children, brought down in early infancy, have no correct idea of the dangers of a mine, the scenes of vice and wickedness, or the disgusting and laborious nature of their employment. Amidst the scenes described are children at the tender ages of eight and ten years. They there pass their days until they become wives and mothers. Can such employments as they are engaged in, and such scenes as they continually witness, fit them to become good wives and mothers, and make the man's home comfortable? Colliers are often accused of being an ignorant and disorderly body of men, without any inquiry being made as to the cause of their ignorance and disorderly conduct.

IDE DAUGHTERS.—It is, says Mrs. Ellis, a most painful spectacle in families where the mother is the drudge, to see the daughters elegantly dressed, reclining at their ease, with their drawings, their music, their fancy-work, and their reading; beguiling themselves of the lapse of hours, days, and weeks, and never dreaming of their responsibilities; but as a necessary consequence of the neglect of duty, growing weary of their useless lives, laying hold of every newly invented stimulant to rouse their drooping energies, and pluming their fato when they dare not blame their God, for having placed them, where they are.

These individuals will tell you with an air of compassion—for who can believe it real?—that "poor mamma is working herself to death." Yet no sooner do you propose that they should assist her, than they declare she is quite in her element—in short, that she would never be happy if she only had half as much to do.

The way to get out of debt—Run to Texas. The way to be happy—Marry a sensible wife. The way to get rich—Spend all you can get hold of, and a little more. The way to wise—Act like a fool. N. B. very natural to some people.

To dress no eye, suspect no tongue, is the great prerogative of innocence; an exemption granted only to invaluable virtue.

NEW FABRIC FOR SERVANTS' CLOTHING.—Mr. Chase, of Baltimore, has invented a hand machine for carding and spinning wool. It also wraps one or more threads of cotton with wool. The only two machines of this kind he has made, are now in use on the plantations of Geo. Kelso, Esq. of Louisiana. Mr. Chase exhibited to us some linsey manufactured by Mr. Kelso's negroes, which is an excellent and very singular fabric. The chain is of cotton, and the fitting consists of three threads of cotton wrapped with wool. The cloth combines strength with warmth and cheapness. Mr. K. uses McIntyre's spinning machine to prepare the cotton.—Mr. Chase says that a number of his machines have been ordered by the cotton planters. Very excellent blankets may be prepared by wrapping the warp and filling with wool.—*Low Journal.*

The way to get out of debt—Run to Texas. The way to be happy—Marry a sensible wife. The way to get rich—Spend all you can get hold of, and a little more. The way to wise—Act like a fool. N. B. very natural to some people.

To dress no eye, suspect no tongue, is the great prerogative of innocence; an exemption granted only to invaluable virtue.

The way to get out of debt—Run to Texas. The way to be happy—Marry a sensible wife. The way to get rich—Spend all you can get hold of, and a little more. The way to wise—Act like a fool. N. B. very natural to some people.

To dress no eye, suspect no tongue, is the great prerogative of innocence; an exemption granted only to invaluable virtue.

SONG FOR THE TIMES.

BY A LADY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Ark—Auld Lang Syne.

Leave vain regrets for errors past,

Nor cast the ship away;

But nail your colors to the mast,

And strike for Harry Clay!

For him no reason need be said,

Your cause he'll ne'er betray;

What name to freemen so endear'd,

Ax to Harry Clay!

No vain abstractions fill thy head,

To lead his heart astray;

For every noble promise made,

Is kept by Harry Clay!

Then let not treason's last form,

Thrust thyself with dismally,

But gathering strength to break the storm,

Stand fast by Harry Clay!

Rise, bravely for one effort more;

Your motto thus dispel—

Protection for our native shore,

Sustained by Harry Clay!

And o'er our gallant chieftain's grave,

Pledge we our faith this day,

In weal or woe, no change to know,

Till triumphs Harry Clay!

COUNTS:

Till triumphs Harry Clay, my boys,

Till triumphs Harry Clay;

And stand by Harry Clay!

Philadelphia, May 6, 1842.

ATTES, J. P. O'NEILL, editor for petitioners.

LEWIS H. KNOWLTON, sol'r for petitioners.

IN the matter of the petition of *Amos E. Fox*, bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of Amos E. Fox, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States, on the 7th day of October, 1842, at the city of Springfield, in the district of Illinois, and show cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid Amos E. Fox, should not receive a final discharge from all his debts, and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield this 23d day of July, A. D. 1842.

J. B. LEWIS, Jr., editor for petitioners.

IN the matter of the petition of *John M. Burkhart*, bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of John M. Burkhart, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States, on the 7th day of October, 1842, at the city of Springfield, in the district of Illinois, and show cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid John M. Burkhart, should not receive a final discharge from all his debts, and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield this 23d day of July, A. D. 1842.

C. T. MARTIN, editor for petitioners.

IN the matter of the petition of *Talton E. Fox*, bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of Talton E. Fox, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States, on the 7th day of October, 1842, at the city of Springfield, in the district of Illinois, and show cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid Talton E. Fox, should not receive a final discharge from all his debts, and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield this 23d day of July, A. D. 1842.

W. D. BARRY, sol'r for petitioners.

IN the matter of the petition of *Porter Gipson*, bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of Porter Gipson, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States, on the 7th day of October, 1842, at the city of Springfield, in the district of Illinois, and show cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid Porter Gipson, should not receive a final discharge from all his debts, and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield this 23d day of July, A. D. 1842.

G. T. M. DAVIS, sol'r for petitioners.

IN the matter of the petition of *William G. Owens*, bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of William G. Owens, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States, on the 7th day of October, 1842, at the city of Springfield, in the district of Illinois, and show cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid William G. Owens, should not receive a final discharge from all his debts, and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield this 23d day of July, A. D. 1842.

J. B. CAMPBELL, sol'r for petitioners.

IN the matter of the petition of *John G. Prentiss*, bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of John G. Prentiss, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States, on the 7th day of October, 1842, at the city of Springfield, in the district of Illinois, and show cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid John G. Prentiss, should not receive a final discharge from all his debts, and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield this 23d day of July, A. D. 1842.

D. B. CAMPBELL, sol'r for petitioners.

IN the matter of the petition of *Edgar F. Lovett*, bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of Edgar F. Lovett, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States, on the 7th day of October, 1842, at the city of Springfield, in the district of Illinois, and show cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid Edgar F. Lovett, should not receive a final discharge from all his debts, and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield this 23d day of July, A. D. 1842.

W. D. BARRY, sol'r for petitioners.

IN the matter of the petition of *John H. Barnes*, bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of John H. Barnes, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States, on the 7th day of October, 1842, at the city of Springfield, in the district of Illinois, and show cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid John H. Barnes, should not receive a final discharge from all his debts, and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield this 23d day of July, A. D. 1842.

W. D. BARRY, sol'r for petitioners.

IN the matter of the petition of *James R. Davis*, bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of James R. Davis, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States, on the 7th day of October, 1842, at the city of Springfield, in the district of Illinois, and show cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid James R. Davis, should not receive a final discharge from all his debts, and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield this 23d day of July, A. D. 1842.

J. B. CAMPBELL, sol'r for petitioners.

IN the matter of the petition of *John G. Prentiss*, bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of John G. Prentiss, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States, on the 7th day of October, 1842, at the city of Springfield, in the district of Illinois, and show cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid John G. Prentiss, should not receive a final discharge from all his debts, and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield this 23d day of July, A. D. 1842.

D. B. CAMPBELL, sol'r for petitioners.

IN the matter of the petition of *John G. Prentiss*, bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of John G. Prentiss, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States, on the 7th day of October, 1842, at the city of Springfield, in the district of Illinois, and show cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid John G. Prentiss, should not receive a final discharge from all his debts, and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield this 23d day of July, A. D. 1842.

W. D. BARRY, sol'r for petitioners.

IN the matter of the petition of *John G. Prentiss*, bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of John G. Prentiss, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States, on the 7th day of October, 1842, at the city of Springfield, in the district of Illinois, and show cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid John G. Prentiss, should not receive a final discharge from all his debts, and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield this 23d day of July, A. D. 1842.

W. D. BARRY, sol'r for petitioners.

IN the matter of the petition of *John G. Prentiss*, bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of John G. Prentiss, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States, on the 7th day of October, 1842, at the city of Springfield, in the district of Illinois, and show cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid John G. Prentiss, should not receive a final discharge from all his debts, and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield this 23d day of July, A. D. 1842.

W. D. BARRY, sol'r for petitioners.

IN the matter of the petition of *John G. Prentiss*, bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of John G. Prentiss, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States, on the 7th day of October, 1842, at the city of Springfield, in the district of Illinois, and show cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid John G. Prentiss, should not receive a final discharge from all his debts, and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield this 23d day of July, A. D. 1842.

W. D. BARRY, sol'r for petitioners.

IN the matter of the petition of *John G. Prentiss*, bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of John G. Prentiss, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States, on the 7th day of October, 1842, at the city of Springfield, in the district of Illinois, and show cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid John G. Prentiss, should not receive a final discharge from all his debts, and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield this 23d day of July, A. D. 1842.

W. D. BARRY, sol'r for petitioners.

IN the matter of the petition of *John G. Prentiss*, bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of John G. Prentiss, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States, on the 7th day of October, 1842, at the city of Springfield, in the district of Illinois, and show cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid John G. Prentiss, should not receive a final discharge from all his debts, and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield this 23d day of July, A. D. 1842.

W. D. BARRY, sol'r for petitioners.

IN the matter of the petition of *John G. Prentiss*, bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of John G. Prentiss, a bankrupt, to appear before the district court of the United States, on the 7th day of October, 1842, at the city of Springfield, in the district

A. & M. LINDSAY'S
LIMIMENT,
SPRINGFIELD,
ILLINOIS.

ALEXANDER & MURKIN'S LINIMENT

NORTH AMERICAN SPECIE.
IN offering to the public a remedy for a multitude of diseases the subscribers are aware that they are rendering a valuable service to their countrymen, and that they will be good for many diseases. But when we look into the pathology of Chronic complaints, the fallacy of such remedies is apparent—all diseases are either of a chronic or acute nature. Chronic diseases are those which come chronic from a peculiar condition of the nervous system or some impurity of the blood of both; all chronic diseases are incurable, and therefore there is no value in their appearance by the original symptoms, without being different so far as the effect of medicine is concerned.

The Liniment is made of wrought iron, 5-16 of an inch thick, and the share of steel, which carries a fine sharp edge. The whole face of the metal is covered with gold, and will not make the finest ground. It will do one-third more work in a day, and do it much better, and with much less labor to both team and horse, than the ordinary ploughs that do not succeed in causing the soil to turn up. It is made of pure hot steel. For instance, although consumption, Dropsey, Rheumatism, and Liver Complaints differ in their symptoms, yet when the Liniment is applied to them they depend on the same impurity of the blood and are composed of the same elements, remedied by the same Liniment.

JEWETT & HITCHCOOK.

Near the south east corner of public square, Springfield, Ill., June 10, 1842.

The Subscribers

HANFOLK for all past favors, respectfully inform

their numerous friends and customers, that they

keep on hand a large assortment of STOVE, en-

AME, FIRE PLACES, and other articles of

Cooking, Parlor, Franklin, &c., & THE PLATE,

and Coal Stoves and Grates, with all the necessary apparatus.

Also, a large and general assortment of Flat

Round and Square BAR IRON, from the most spon-

ous and reliable mills, American and English Bristle-

and Cast Iron.

Our Iron Foundry is in complete and successful

operation, we are prepared to make all castings usually

used at a Foundry, and to fill orders for the same at

any time.

A large quantity of

Wood and

iron castings

are now on hand, and will be sold at much lower rates

than heretofore.

COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE

We have also on hand a large supply of Tinware,

which we will sell at Wholesale at Saint Louis,

wholesale prices.

Purchasers will find it to

their interest to buy us as they will thereby save

the cost of carriage.

We are also prepared to do all de-

scriptions of Copper, Sheet Iron, & Tin work, at

short notice.

The subscribers are also the manufacturers and vend-

ers of Jewell's Improved Patent Clay Plough.

Near the south west corner of the public square,

Springfield, Ill., June 10, 1842.

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFECTED

A. & M. Lindsay's Liniment,

For the cure of all diseases of man or

beast that require external application.

BELLOW CITIZENS—Perhaps you think that this

Liniment is intended to cure many diseases but

which nourishes the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and cures the disease, with

which cures the disease, and

